He Tells How He Invented the Incandescent Lamp Long Before the War, but Thought There Was No Money in It-He Will Not Fight Edison, Whom He Bespects-Now an Inmate of a Charttable Institution.

Henry Goebel, the man for whom is claimed the invention of the incandescent lamp, and whose lamps, manufactured thirty-five years ago, are about to be used in a legal attempt to wrest the exclusive right of manufacture from the General Edison Company, has been for the Masonic Home in the village of Tappan, N. Y. This is a charitable institution for old men. supported by the Masonic fraternity.

The aged inventor, who, though poor and unfortunate, is still erect and manly and in the possession of his full mental faculties, occupies a tiny room on the second floor, which according to the announcement painted on the door, was furnished by the Uhland Lodge. Goebel was a watchmaker and worked at his trade until January, 1891, when, on the death of his wife, he retired to this retreat.

The story which this old man tells is destined before long to be tested in court proceedings involving more millions even than the famous actions which resulted last December in the victory of the Edison people over competitors who claimed the patent. Upon the truth of this story rests the existence of It we every company which has been manufactur-ing incandescent lamps in defiance of Edison interests. Already Mr. Goebel is in the hands of lawyers for these rival companies, who are keeping a sharp eye upon him. If there is proof for what he says, this attack on the Edi-

on patents may prove successful. The old inventor was not to be found at the institution in Tappan yesterday, having come to this city last Friday at the request of lawyers who expect to make him exceedingly valuable to their clients. While in the city he is staying with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Opry. in the tenement house at 205 East Forty-eighth street, and there he was found last evening, working at a temporary bench improvised upon the stationary washtubs in the kitchen. He was in his shirt



HENRY GOEBEL

sleeves, with a black cloth cap crowning his flowing white hair, an erect and dignified old man, whose smiling and expressive face was lighted by very bright and thoughtful eyes. His bearing was graceful, and, at times, impressive. He spoke rapidly, with a strong German accent.

"No." he said smilingly, "I do not expect to make anything out of this. There is no money in electric lighting. There are too many stockholders, you know. But these gentlemen want me to prove that I invented the incandescent lamp, and, as I did, what is the harm of my proving it? They tell me that unless I do prove it their clients will lose two hundred millions of dollars through the Edison people shutting up their factories. Now, I don't want anybody to lose any money if I can help it, especially since all I have to do is to prove that I invented the incandescent lamp. So I am perfectly willing to oblige them. Now, don't think I am fighting Mr. Edison, for I'm not. I bear him no ill will.

"It don't make any difference to me whether he owns the patent or whether anybody else does, for there's no money in it for me anyway. I tell you there isn't any money in electric lighting. It has to be divided up among so many stockholders."

"When I was a young man in Hanover, where I was born in 1818, I learned the watchmaking trade. I had a natural taste for sciences and was always experimenting. I invented new tools and made them myself, and made all kinds of inventions in the mechanism of watches and clocks. I was an optical instruments. This was not my father's trade. He was Consul to New York once.

"Well, my work took me to the Tachnical."

clan. too, and made lenses and optical instruments. This was not my father's trade. He was a manufacturer of chocolate. He was consult to New York once.

"Well, my work took me to the Technical School in Hanover, and there I got interested in electricity. Prof. Morighausen and I made a number of experiments together, and hetween us we made some arc lamps which we worked with batteries. I did a great deal of experimenting at home with batteries. I did not care for money. I only worked at my trade enough to make a living, and all the rest of the time I experimented.

"The revolution of '48 decided me to come to America. Things were bad over there, and it was hard to get along. So my wife and I came over with a little child. We were seventy-one days on the water. Think of that these times. When I got here I hired a room on Monros street, and set to repairing watches.

"That was on Feb. 2, 1846. I've always had a watch shop since up to two years ago. Just as soon as I got a little shead I went to experimenting again, and I've kept that up ever since, too."

"Included he has," put in Mrs. Opry, who

menting again and since too."

"Indeed he has." put in Mrs. Opry, who was watching her father with a proud look in her face. "Father has done sothing all his life but linker with things, and he's invented oh

watching her father with a proud look in her face. "Father has done-dothing all his life but linker with things, and he's invented oh so many things.

"Yes," said the old man, musingly. "I did invent a good many things, but I didn't patent them. I didn't care to do that. All I watted was to experiment. But that was very expensive when you came to dabble in electricity, for batteries cost a great deal to keep up. We did not have dynamos in those days. I only worked at watches and clocks enough fo make a living for myself and family. I've had fourteen thidren, but only seven of them are alive now. The rest of my time I devoted pretty much to electricity. I went in far the arc light first, following alp my experiments on the other side. At last I made a hig one, and one night, to have a little fun. I set if on top of the house. Well, then there was a time."

Mr. Goebel laughed till the tears came, and his daughter joined in merrily.

"Why, they thought it was a fire and they brought out the engine. And when they found it wasn't a fire they got mad and arrested me. In the court I could do nothing but laugh, and then they all got to laughing and the Judge sent me off. Oh. I used to have lots of fun with my electricity. I put an electric bell in the liquor store round the corner where boys played cards, and had the wire in my shop. It was when the liquor laws first came up, and when I'd see the roundsmen coming I would touch the button in my shop and give the bors warning. You know, electricity was just play to me. I never did anything with it but amuse myself.

"Well, along about '50 I began to experiment with incandescent lamps. There had been some experiments in that line some years before that set me to thinking. I knew that electricity passed through a medium too small to take the current would burn up the medium. I knew too, that oxygen was necessary to combustion.

"So it followed that if the experiment was done in nitrogen or hydrogen or a vacuum

medium. I knew too, that oxygen was necessary to combustion.

So it followed that if the experiment was done in nitrogen or hydrogen or a vacuum the medium would not burn up, but would glow. I tinkered a long white on this idea just for the pleasure of experimenting in a new field, and after awhile I got success enough to make me think I was going to get a good, steady incandescent lamp. So I set to work harder than ever, but I had to stop experimenting all the time to earn money for the house and the batteries. Those latteries were dreadfully expensive. I tell you. The zine were all the time wearing out. I had to have a good many cells, too, in order to get a big current. Sometimes when I set up the batteries afresh there wouldn't be enough money left or dinner.

"My first lamps were empty cologne bettles.

money left for dinner.

"My first lamps were empty cologne bottles. I but a thick wire inside shaped like the back of a butcher's saw, or a fiddle bow. I stretched my medium or filament from the end of that. The wire was attached to one pole of the lattery and the filament to the other pole. I called this the 'meat saw' shape. There are some of them in existence now. I let the lawyer have them. I got a vacuum with an ordinary air nump.

"My first filament was fine copper wire. This did not do at all, so I trief filaments of platinuch wire. I got a little glow, which was encouraging, but that was all. The wire melted. The vacuum was very had indeed, I saw it wouldn't do at all. So I set to work to invent an air pump which would work.

"The result was the invention of the mercury air pumps. I got this priented afterward, but not in the improved shape they use it now. But my pump worked all right. I fastened a long, siender glass tube to my

cologne bottle and filled the whole thing, bottle and tube, with mercury. Then I turned it upside down, and the mercury settled down in the tube, leaving a beautiful vacuum in the bottle. Then I sealed the neck up with a Bunsen burner.

That was all right, but my filament was all wrong. Every sort of metal filament melted as soon as it got hot enough to give any satisfying light. I set to thinking, and remembered that Prof. Monighausen and I, while we were experimenting in arc lamps in Hanover, found that earbon was an excellent conductor of electricity. May be carbon would do. It wouldn't melt, and it couldn't burn up in a vacuum.

"After some unascental examples of the Coverand and Mr. Bayard at the

wouldn't melt, and it couldn't burn up in a vacuum.

"After some unancossful experiments I tried cane. I had burned a ferrule off of a cane one day, and I had noticed that the part of the cane which was stowed inside of the ferrule and away from the air was turned by the heat into pure carbon.

"It seemed pretty tough, too. So I carbonized some strips sliced off the outside of my pipe stem, by enclosing them from the air and heating white hot. I made my filament out of that, and succeeded in getting a beautiful light.

heating white hot. I made my filament out of that, and succeeded in getting a beautiful light.

"Then I was happy, but not satisfied. Many experiments showed me that cane cut at certain times of the year made better filaments, and in course of time I was able to make filaments to suit ms. Meantime I was laving trouble with the 'meat saw.

"The filaments were stretched tight, and in the expansions and contractions due to heating and cooling they broke off. So I made little coils at each end of the filaments. This worked much better, and I afterward patented that device, but not until long after everybody was making incandescent lamps.

"That formwasn't satisfactory either so finally I hit on the plan of making my filaments in the shape of harpins or horseshoes. That solved the problem. You know that all electric lamps are that form newadays, but I used it when I was the only maker of incandescent lamps in the world.

"Well, I had my lamp at last, and I took jots."

Well, I had my lamp at last, and I took lots of pleasure in it. It was my plaything. I never patented it or tried to make money out of it. It would never be of any use for lighting purposes. I thought, for it cost so much to run it. Those batteries, you know, were so very expensive.

Those patteries, you know, were pensive.

"But I entertained my friends and had lots of fun out of the lamp. I rigged one of the lamps to a clock, so that every time the clock struck the lamp would burn. Then I put a wire to my bed, so I could strike a light at night, without getting up, and see the time. But there wasn't money in it then, and there isn't money in it now, for you see there are so many stockholders."

many stockholders."
"But how about the telescope?" asked the

"But how about the telescope?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, the telescope." said the old man, laughing: "Well, I told you I was an optician. I found time from my watch repairing and my experimenting to make a big telescope. This was before the war. It was twenty feet long and had an object glass eighteen inches in diameter.

"It was a good instrument. I made the lenses with special care out of the finest glass I could get. I took this out on the streets nights and charged a price for lookingthrough it. I made money for my experiments that way. I had a horse and wagon, and on the wagon I had a big battery of a good many cells.

"The battery was connected with electric lamps on the wagon, and on the lights. That was sure to gather a crowd, for the lights were a great curiosity, and then I would talk about the heavens and get business for the telescope."

"Did you not sell any of these incandescent lamps?"
"Oh, yes, I sold a goed many of them, but it

"Did you not sell any of these incandescent lamps?"
"Oh, yes, I sold a good many of them, but it cost so much to run them, and the batteries were so cumbersome and so much trouble to keep in order, that there was no money in them. I made hundreds of the lamps, though. Some I made no higger than your little finger, with cocon threads for filaments. I made tust-teries for these that could be carried in the pocket. I even made lamps no bigger than a pea. But there was no money in it."
"When the big companies, began to manus."

Nome I made no bigger than your little finger, with cocca threads for illaments. I made batteries for these that could be carried in the pocket. I even made lamps no bigger than a pew. But there was no money in it.

"When the big companies, began to manufacture incandescent lamps a dozen years or so ago, were you not sorry you had not patented your lamp?"

"No. indeed." said the old man, laughing merrily. "My lamps were my fun. They were a plaything to me then, and they are yet. Besides, I knew very weil that there was no money in them. When these companies started up they came round to me and gave me work. I made filaments and lamps for them for saveral years. I did well enough.

"They paid me Sid a week and I got my son work for \$20 a week. I have got as high as \$100 a week out of them. But you see these companies have so much capital in them and so many stockholders to get it that there was nothing in the business, really.

"I have nothing against Mr. Edison, you know. I wouldn't fight him. I respect Mr. Edison for the improvements he has made in the lamp, for he has made a great many. He did not invent it, though, for I did that myself before he ever thought of electric lights. Why, I made are lamps before he was born."

"Were you never approached by capitalists when you first exhibited your lamps?"

"Agood many came to me with propositions, but I saw through them. They were swindlers, they had schemes, but I knew they were swindlers, for I knew there was no money in the business. So I had nothing to do with them."

"Not on electricity; but I am always working on something. I've got something in my head now. I'm living at the home in Tappan, and I work there. Did not Mr. Fingestell you of the egg hatchery I made him?

"Not on electricity; but I am always working on something. I've got something in my head now. I'm living at the home in Tappan, and I work there. Bid not Mr. Fingestell you of the egg hatchery I made him?

"Mr. Edison once gave a Sun reporter this sends on the sun and the manual thas hear sugg

Mr. Edison once gave a Sun reporter this story of the way in which he discovered the Incandoscent lamp. In common with other electrical experts, Mr. Edison said, he had been working for a long time on the theory that the greater the resistance. It is a fact that the greater the resistance the more brilliant is the light. Working on that theory the electricians had been unable to make a lamp which would burn more than about one hour.

It occurred to Mr. Edison that that theory was exactly the reverse of the true one. So he set to work to demonstrate that the smaller the resistance would be, and so the more Mr. Edison was able to working of the more Mr. Edison was able to work to demonstrate that the smaller the construction of the more Mr. Edison was able to work to the more Mr. Edison was able to work to the more Mr. Edison was able to work to the more Mr. Edison was able to work to the more Mr. Edison was able to work to the more Mr. Edison was that he could not get a small enough surface. One day it struck him that a carbon filament would do the trick. He took a piece of common cotton thread and cartonized it.

When this filament was fixed in the glass bulb all the men in Mr. Edison's laboratory gathered around to watch the experiment with the new lamp. A pool was made up among the men on the length of time the new lamp would burn. The man who took the outside figure chose three hours and a half.

The current was turned on and the lamp gave a stronger and more brilliant light than any which Mr. Edison or his workmen had ever seen. It was almost as satisfactory as the lamps in common use to-day. It hurned steadily and with no diminution of brilliance or power for an hour and a half. The men watched it with increasing interest. As it introduced the with increasing interest. As it introduced the with increasing interest. As it introduced the with increasing interest inch in the pool they extended ther limits and made a new pool.

The more report of the edison confidence and watched to with the report of the edis

Little White House, Mr. Whitney was exprobable now that he will not come down until Friday or Saturday. Mr. Cleveland i going to New York to-morrow, and he expects to see Mr. Whitney then. He has also made appointments with several men who want to

When Mr. Lamont left town to-night Mr. Cleveland saw him safe on board the train There was a sort of proprietary air in Mr Cleveland's manner as he did it. and Mr Lamont had a look-out-for-the-next-Secre-tary-of-War swing in his walk. Mr. Lamont is not a very big man physically, but he knows a thing or two about politics, and he has gone through one Administration in Washington. Before he left town he said with a smile to a reporter for THE SUN:
"I really can't tell you anything about the

object or the result of my visit to Mr. Cleve land to-day."

Mr. Cleveland summoned Mr. Lamont last night, and he drove down in his sleigh to mee him this morning. Until late this afternoo they were in consultation with Mr. Bayard and this fact is looked upon here as confirms

him this morning. Until late this afternoon they were in consultation with Mr. Bayard, and this fact is looked upon here as confirmation of the surmise that the Secretaryship of State had again been offered to that gentleman. The chief Cabinet maker is too busy just now to summon men to Lakewood to discuss foreign missions. That may be attended to later, but just now Mr. Cleveland is devoting his time to the distribution of Cabinet portfolios. Therefore it is generally accepted in lakewood to-night that Mr. Bayard may head Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet if its will, but the if should begin with a capital I. One politician asserted to-day that Mr. Bayard had declined to go into the Cabinet again because his income would not permit it, and that Mr. Lamont had been instity summoned by Mr. Cleveland to ald him in trying to conquer this objection. Mr. Lamont himself seems to be now a Cabinet certainty, and during the time that he was Mr. Cleveland's secretary his relations with Mr. Bayard were very close. Mr. Bayard will probably stay in Lakewood several days longer and he will meet Mr. Whitney before he returns to Washington.

It was generally believed at the hotels here to-day that National Committeeman Bradley I. Smalley, from Vermont, was in town and had been in consultation with Mr. Cleveland. This was a mistake, however. Mr. Smalley was not in Lakewood. He says, moreover, that he doesn't want a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Phelps, from the same State, however, has been talked of as a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Phelps, from the same State, however, has been talked of as a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Phelps, from the same State, however, has been talked of as a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Phelps, from the same State, however, has been talked of as a Cabinet portfolio. Mr. Cleveland and the same state who called on Mr. Cleveland and stated explicitly that they were not looking for any office. There is a story here about four pilgrims from the necesses of the word of the four representatives from that State was simply a coincidence. However

PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

It Will Include Pacific Mail and Its Con-WASHINGTON, Jan. 25,-Mr. William Nelson Cromwell of New York, counsel for the Panama Railway Company, Mr. F. L. Oppenheimer, the Secretary, Mr. Rives, the superintendent, and Frank S. Johnson, representative of the North American Navigation Company of San Francisco, are again here urging that the investigation into l'anama affairs be thorough

and complete.

Mr. Cromwell, in his argument before the company urged that the investigation should leged collusive pooling contract, with the combination of transcontinental railroads, by which American maritime commerce is charged to be suppressed for the benefit of the railroads. Congressman Geary of California introduced a resolution in the itous to day for a special committee to make such an investigation.

'Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Oppenhelmer assert that the railroad is operated entirely independent of the Canal Company, and that the railroad has no interest in the canal investigation. They resent the statement that the railroad has not interest in the canal investigation. They resent the statement that the railroad has lost its American corporation with well-known American directors and officers of the highest character; and that as conclusive proof of this it has established its new Colombian line to Colon under American registry and has established connections with the new North American Navigation Company's line between Fanama and San Francisco.

It is understood that the Committee on Rules will to-morrow report back the resolution of Representative Fellows in a modified form. It will provide for an inquiry into the disbursements of the canal fund by the American committee, an investigation of the contracts between the Facific Mail Steamship Company and the Transcontinental liailway lines, with a view to ascertain whether the Government should withdraw its subsidy to the steamship company, and, in a general way, to ascertain whether the Secretain whether the Boern violated. for a special committee to make such an in

A CITY'S GAMBLING COMPACE.

Judge Dubose of Memphis Insuits & Com-

mittee of Law and Order Citizens, MEMPHIS, Jan. 25. - For some time the gam bling houses here have been conducted openly under an arrangement with the city Govern ment by which a monthly forfeiture is paid ment by which a monthly forfeiture is paid into the police court and used in street improvements. Faro and roulette are felonies under the State law, but they are played under other names, and the Criminal Court has allowed the games to zo on, but once a term has fined the gamblers for misdemeaner.

Without Judge Dubose the city's compact with the gamblers would not hold. Just before the November election permission was given the zamblers to open their doors because of political services rendered, and the monthly payments began.

A petition signed by 1.500 citizens was prepared asking W. L. Clapp. President of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and Judge Dubose to enforce the law. A committee of merchants and lawyers presented the petition read.

They did not go fast enough, and he forcibly ejected the spokesman, Judge Buket, and slammed the door of his office on the others. There is much indignation at the Judge's action, and impeachment proceedings will probably he begun before the Legislature now in session. into the police court and used in street im

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

The Public Hearing on the Manhattan's Application May Be Postponed. Petitions to the Legislature to amend the Rapid Transit act so as to permit the city to

construct an underground railway were distributed for signatures yesterday by the Committee of Twenty-five of the Real Estate Exchange. The committee will hold a meeting in the Exchange this afterngon at 3 o'clock.

It is thought that the public hearing on the application of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company will be postponed from to-morrow. The request of the Hapid Transit Commission for an amended application involves the question of further extension to the city line, and this will probably be taken under consideration by the Manhattan Company for a longer time than will admit of an amended application being sent in to-morrow.

Residents of Washington Heights will meet at 167th street and Amsterdam avenue to-morrow evening to urge the extension of the elevated roads. mittee of Twenty-five of the Real Estate Ex-

A pure beef drink, palatable and strengthening, a hoom to dyapoptics and invalids—Cudaby's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef,—Ade.

The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

Receipt for Making One Loaf.

salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for poundquart of flour will be required- at once. Don't mix with milk.

ONE quart flour, I teaspoonful more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 41/4x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to precake; about a pint of water to a vent crusting too soon on top. Bake

MATE MITCHELL'S CHRISTMAS SWIM. Knocked Overboard in a Howling Gale, and Resente by a J.ine from the Ship.

Mate William Mitchell of the Yankee clipper thip Cyrus Wakefield, which came in yesterday from Liverpool, was standing on the quarter deck on Christmas Day while the ship was ploughing to windward through an ugly sea and a gale was screeching through the rigging from the northwest. It was the mate's watch on deck, and he wore his rubber boots the crests of waves came aboard frequently. She gave a lurch in a big sea and the tackle steadying the spanker boom was carried away. The boom swung to leaward, hit the

steadying the spanker boom was carried away. The boom swung to leeward, hit the mate back of the neck, and tumbled him into the sea.

Capt. Morton, who was down in his cabin, heard the inso at the wheel shout. Man overboard!" and got up the gangway ladder in a hurry. A satior threw a life buoy after the mate, who, being a stordy swimmer with a cool hend, managed to get it. Capt. Morton ordered the deep sea lead line-120 fathoms longbent on another buoy and heaved to the mate, who was fast drifting astern. After paying out the length of the lead line, another line of nearly equal length was bent on.

Just then there was a momentary lull in the gale, and the skipper was able to brace the maintopsail yards aback and check the speed of the ship. The mate, who made no outcry, was swimming vigorously for the life buoy, which was drifting down to him. He caught it, pulled it over his head and shoulders, and the men aboard ship began drawing him in. They were injudiciously zealous, the mate says, as they nearly drowned him by pulling him through instead of along the surface of the seas. He made an effort to toss up his arms to indicate that they were in too over the stern.

The mate made light of his adventure year to ster a hurry, but they prid no attention to him. He was nearly drowned when dragged over the stern.

The mate made light of his adventure year to ster a hurry, but they prid no attention to him. He was nearly drowned when dragged over the stern.

The mate made light of his adventure year to ster a hurry, but they prid no attention to him. He was nearly drowned then boot off. Then I folded the knife up again and put it back in my pockt, as I didn't see any reason while a good jackknife should be thrown sway. I never thought that I was going to be drowned. After I got hold of that first buoy I wasn't uneasy at all until they began hauling me in and tiling me up with sait water. Before that I noticed what a beautiful object a fine clipper is when seen by a man overboard. It was partly my own fault that I fel

Dying of Malpractice, Jennie Hudak. 24 years old, a Hungarian, is dying at Believue Hospital, and, according to the hospital authorities, she is the victim of a criminal operation.

A Coroner was summoned last night to take her unte-mortem statement, but at midnight he had not arrived. he had not arrived.

Her girl has been in this country three years, and was taken to Bellevue from 104 Pitt street. the house of Mary Jehn, a midwife.

Idrass was reported to Bellevue Hospital
by the police of the Union Market station as
that of a sick and destitute woman.

A Widow's Sult for Breach of Promise. ASBUBY PARK, Jan. 25.-Mrs. Nellie Crane Van Nortwick, an artist here, has brought suit for breach of promise against Robert Holbrook, a builder, of Ocean Grove. The damages are laid at \$10,000. Mrs. Van Nortwick is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. T. Crane, a leading member of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church.

The Weather.

The storm which was in the lake regions on Tuesday was moving down the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday. causing snow from Michigan eastward over the lake and northern New York to the New England coast. Th the early morning, followed by clearing weather. It was fair in all the South o n States and generally wes

of the lake region).
The temperature remained about stationary in all the Atlantic States, and was everywhere above freezing point during the afternoon. In the States west of the Mississippi it was hourly becoming colder. The tem-perature was everywhere below freezing north of fexas and below zero from 2" to 16" in Minnesota, the Dalotas and Montana

The depth of snow over northern New York and New inches, in Michigan from 15 to 25 inches, Wisconsin and Minnesota from 6 to 15 inches and over North Dakets from 3 to 6 inches. The western part of the winter wheat region was without the protection of snow, while the eastern part, including the States of the thio Valley, excepting southern Illinois, was we covered. Considerable moisture is reported from the eastern part of the spring wheat region, and there is a light covering of snow over North Dakota.

There was a light fall of rain in this city during the early morning, followed by clearing weather, the highest official temperature was 44"; lowest, 50"; average humidity, 68 per cent.; wind northwest, aver. age velocity is miles an hour, highest 26 miles.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tsu Sux building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

| 1802 | 1883 | 180 P. M | 1802 | 1803 | 1804 | 1804 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 1805 | 180 871 Average on Jan. 25, 1802.

For New England and matern New York, fatr; colder

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Maryland, and the instrict of Columbia, fair; northerly winds, becoming variable. For West Virginia western Pennsylvania western New York, and thin, tair, except local snow near the lakes; colder; cold wave by Thursday night; easterly shifting

o norther y winds.

The storm central on Tuesday evening over lower Michigan has advanced to the Maine coast. A trough of low pressure extend from the north Pacific coast to Oklahoma. The principal area of high baroincter is lacated north of Montana, and the barometer is high from eastern lake region to the south Atlantic and east full coast. A severe cold wave has overspread the Northwest, where the temperature has fallen from 20" Northwest, where the temperature has fallen from 20° to 30°. On Tuesday evening the temperature was 30° to 30°. On Tuesday evening the temperature was 30° to 30° t

Valley and the Southwest by Thursday night. The Pennsylvania Limited. The Pennsylvan: a limited affords more of comfort, convenience and inxury than any other train in existence. It leaves hew York every day at 12 c'clock nose, and reaches t'hicago at the same hour next day, time can trainact business in hew York use day, likewise in Chicago the maxi.—das.

weather has been fair. Generally fair weather is in licated for the Atlantic coast and Gulf States.

central valleys the weather will be unsettled and the cold wave will probably extend over the Missussippi

A Million Dollars' Worth of Securities from

New Brunswick, Jan. 25.—The local officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are investigating the causes that led to the wreck on the road at Dean's Station early vesterday morning, say they can give no satisfactory explanation of how the wreck occurred.

The engineer of extra freight 850, who ran his train into the rear end of the forward the forward freight train until he was right

This leaves the responsibility for the first ollision upon the brakeman of train 1,460, but he says he went the customary 100 yards ehind his train. This conflict of statements behind his train. This conflict of statements the officials profess not to have straightened out. Assistant Supervisor Brown is more reticent than the usual railroad official.

The second collision, where the New York, Philadelphia and Adams express train ran into the wreckage on the tracks, was unavoidable. Searcely ninety seconds intervened between the first collision and the second.

The mail matter which was destroyed by the burning of the two mail cars was mostly Southern and Western mail, and no registered mail pouches were among them. The injured men are all doing well. The Adams Express Company loses heavily.

The loss of mail and express packages at Dean's Station has turned out to be a disastrous one. The mail on the Philadelphia train should have been in this city and ready for distribution at 12% o'clock on Tuesday. It was an accumulation of the mail deposited in Washington between 2% o'clock and 4% o'clock

distribution at 12% o'clock on Tuesday. It was an accumulation of the mail deposited in Washington between 2% o'clock and 4% o'clock P. M. and that deposited in Baltimore from 3% to to clock.

It did not belong on the wrecked train, but in some way, not yet explained by the postal authorities, it missed connection with the Washington train going east and was sent by the Philadelphia Owl." The mail included that from Lancaster. Chester, Wilmington, and a number of small Delaware towns.

There were thirteen sacks of first-class matter and about sixty sacks of second-class matter destroyed. With the express packages about five tons of matter were burned up.

There was a long stream of business men at the inquiry window of the General Post Office yesterday locking for mail which was on the wreeked train. They were told that every particle of the mail had been destroyed. The postal authorities say that this was one of the biggest disasters to the mail service that it has encountered in years.

Werd also comes from Haltimore that two of the pouches from there contained checks, coupons, and securities to the value of \$1,000,000. The loss has put the banks there to much inconvenience. All their remittances having been destroyed, and they are having a hard time straightening out their accounts.

MORE CHOLERA AT NIETLEBEN. An Authority Pronounces the Outbreak Due

BERLIN Jan 25 - Five fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Nietleben insane asylum up to 0 o'clock this evening. The authorities have receiven a letter from Prof. Pettenkofer of Munich, who considers the outbreak an illustration of his theory that cholera is bred by local conditions of the soil and water rather than by an imported bacillus. From the epidemiological point of view, he says, the development and progress of the disease at Nietleben are of the greatest signifi-

Prof. Koch, who was sent by Emperor William to the Nietleben asylum to investigate the cholera there, is now at Trotha, where he is examining into the appearance of the disease at that place. He has advised that the proposed celebrations at Halle on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth be prohibited, in view of the danger of cholera infection.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE. Her Mother Abandons for the Present Hope of Securing Her Release.

LONDON, Jan. 25.-The latest action of the authorities indicates that there is very little prospect for the release of Mrs. Maybrick. The Baroness de Roque, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the well-known physician, Sir Thomas Spencer well-known physician. Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, to visit her daughter and examine her condition. Application was made to Home Secretary Asquith to nermit the visit. The Home Secretary refused to grant the application on the ground that the medical treatment given by the prison doctors was sufficient for Mrs. Maybrick as for other prisoners.

The decision of the Home Secretary apparently convinced the Haroness that for the present at least nothing further could be done, and she has gone back to France.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DEAD. No Hope for Those Eutombed by the Forts.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.-All hope of rescuing alive the men who were entombed by the explosion of firedamp in the Fortschritt Mine at Dux, Bohemia, yesterday, has been abandoned. An investigation of the list of employees reveals investigation of the list of employees reveals the fact that 130 men lost their lives in the disaster, as it is generally conceded that those who were not killed by the explosion must have been suffocated by the after damp.

Late this afternoon, while a party of rescuers were at work, the gas flied the mine so rapidly that every man of the party had is fice for his life. The ventilating apparatus cannot be worked, and it is absolutely impossible to enter the mine.

Russian Editor's Warned by the Government, St. Petersburg, Jan. 25. - The Official Messens ger announces that the Government has severely rebuked the editor of the Grashdannia for the unscenily aliusions to high diplomats that have been made in that paper in connection with the Panama scandal. The official Messenger warns the editors of other journals to avoid references of the kind that will incur the displeasure of the Government.

Harcourt Opposed to Decimal Coinage. LONDON, Jan. 25. - Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Chancellor of the Exchequer has de-clined to advise the Government to adopt decimal coinage, believing that the humbler classes of society would suffer during the transition. Fifteen Killed in a Railway Collision.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.-A passenger train on the railway from Wilna to Minsk to-day ran into a freight train that had been stopped by a heavy snow bank. Fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BARBOUX'S DEFENCE OF THE PANAMA

He Tries to Throw the Blame on the Cham-ber of Deputies-Austria's Mining Hor-ror-No Hops for the Estombed Misers, Paris, Jan. 25.-When Maitre Barboux resumed his argument to-day in behalf of the accused Panama directors, the courtroom was as thronged as the rules for admission would permit. M. Barboux applied his eloquence to proving that the l'anama directors could not be accused of swindling in the issue of the lottery bonds, as they had simply adopted the same position openly adopted by the Chamber

of Deputies. This assertion caused a profound sen-ation among the audience. Prior to action on the part of the directors, the Chamber of Deputies, M. Barboux said, had authorized the lottery bonds. It was argued at the time in the Chamber that the company was already ruined, but the Chamber voted, notwithstanding this declaration, authorized the issue, and thus gave confidence to the public to subscribe for the bonds. The directors could not, therefore, he accused of swindling in having issued these bonds, with the approval and consent of the Chambers.

AL Barboux contended that both Ferdinand do Lessens and Charles de Lessens were perfectly justified in doing their utmost to maintain public confidence in the scheme in the hope of averting menacing dangers. Therefore the lectures delivered in the provinces in aid of the scheme were lecitimate.

M. Barboux took up the question of the agreements made between the Panama Canal Board of Directors and the contractors for the work on the canal. He pointed out the fact that the agreements and indemnities had the unanimous approval of the Board, and he maintained that the contracts were solely in the interests of the undertaking. It is expected that M. Barboux will conclude his address to-morrow.

The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry thorized the issue, and thus gave confidence

ed that M. Barboux will conclude his address to-morrow.

The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandal suspended its sittings to-day after having heard the rest of the report of the subcommission concerning the work of the underwriting syndicates. Further prosecution of the investigation now depends entirely upon M. Franqueville, investigating magistrate. The report of the Parliamentary Commission will be presented probably to-morrow by Chairman Brisson.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A despeatch from Bournemouth states that Cornelius Herz is worse. He sient but one hour last night and has been restiess all day. He is weaker and slightly feverish.

he met her on a transatiantic steamer, and subsequently married her. Some time after the marriago his wife returned to America for the purpose of visiting her mother.

Soon after he received a citation from Philadelphia, calling upon him to answer charges of crueity preferred against him by his wife in an action for divorce. Mr. tireen wrote denjing the charges, but he declined to recognize the American court. An American solicitor named Sedgwick visited Mr. Green and urged him to commit adultery to oblige his wife, otherwise, Sedgwick declared, witnesses in America were prepared to swear to the Eventually the court in Philadelphia granted Mrs. Green a divorce and she married Sedgwick with whom. Mr. Green swore, Mrs. Green a divorce and she married Sedgwick with whom, Mr. Green swore, Mrs. Green had stayed at the Hotel Victoria soon after she married Green. There was no defence to the action. Judgment was reserved.

ITALY DEMANDS SATISFACTION.

Brazil Must Make Amends for Alleged Outrages on Italian Citizens Rome, Jan. 25.-Signor Tugini, the Italian Minister to Brazil, has been instructed to demand satisfaction from the Brazillan Government for the outrages committed last ernment for the outrages committed tast summer upon Italian sailors and resi-dents at Santos, during a riot which occurred there. Signor Tugini is instructed to say that if satisfaction is not given promptly; Italy will sustain her demand by force

The trouble occurred on the evening of July 3, 1802. The police had maltreated some Italian sailors, and the Italian residents held a meeting to protest against the outrage. After the meeting the Italians formed in procession and paraded the streets. It was said that they tore down a Brazilian flag. The police, with a crowd of ratives, attacked the Italian procession and a riot ensued.

Pierce Mahony's Pedigree. DUBLIN, Jan. 25.-Pierce Mahony, formerly Parnellite member of Parliament for North Menth, is determined to prove that his mother Meath, is determined to prove that his mother was not a "cross-bred Hindoo," as alleged by Mr. Matthew J. Kenny, Anti-Parnellite member for Middle Tyrone, which allegation ted to Mr. Mahony giving Mr. Kenny a black eye resterday. Mr. Mahony is publishing the pedigree of his family from the beginning of the last century in order to show that there is no Hindoo blood in the stock.

Twelfth Regiment Review. The review, dress parade, and reception of the Twelfth Regiment took place in the armory at Sixty-second street and Ninth avenue last night. Over 600 men turned out, and about 2,000 spectators witnessed the ma-

about 2,000 spectators witnessed the manuscres.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, and his staff reviewed the regiment. After the review Col. Dowd presented the Riker trophy to the Company B team for the highest average in armory rifle practice for 1891-92, and the Butt trophy to the same company for the highest figure of merit for practice at Creedmoor last summer. The trophies are bronzefigures. The reception followed. Charity Ball on States Island. The annual charity ball, which is the fash ionable event of the social year on Staten Isl-

In One Minute Rheumatic

and, was held last evening in the rooms of the German club at Stapleton. The receipts of the ball are given to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at

Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weak-nesses are relieved by the CULICURA ANTI-PAIN PLAS-TER. Quick, original and unfailing, it instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence is powerful in the treatment of nervous pains weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price, 250-; five, \$1.00. At all Druggists or by

Spring

Oticura Resolvent

cures of skin, scalp, n l blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies. Sold everywhere. Price, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

OBITUARY.

Horace N. Congar died at his home in Newrk at 2 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of nearly three years, resulting in paralysis. He was born in Newark on July 31. 1817. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year he was one of a few men who founded the Free Soil party, and became a delegate to the Buffalo Convention which nominated Van Buren and Adams. In 1850 he became the editor of the Newark Mercury, and in the following year he and Daniel Porter purchased the paper. It was conducted on abolition principles, and, when the Republican party was organized a few years later, the first meeting in New Jersey took place in Mr. Conrestless all day. He is weaker and slightly feverish.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO PRANCE.

An Explanation of the Course She Intends to Pursue is Egypt.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The French press continues to display deep indignation regarding the attitude assumed by England in Egypt. The Behals says that the action of England in Egypt. The Behals says that the action of England in Egypt. The Behals says that the action of England in Egypt. The Bretain must explain her intentions, The Figure says that France and that Great Britain must explain her intentions, The Figure says that France and that Great Britain must explain her intentions, The Figure says that France and the increase does not imply any modification in Fgypt. He assures the Government that he increase does not imply any modification of the British occupation, or any clange in the policy heretofore pursued by Grat Britain.

John has been instructed to ask the Earlot Rossbery, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to specify the incidents in Egypt which have caused Great Britain to take the Present political troubles in Egypt. London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the France, and He Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A deepatch to the France has asked the British Government to ran explain the Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A deepatch to the France has asked the British Government for an explaint of the British occupation in Egypt.

MR. GREEN'S AMERICAN WIFE.

He Says she Divorced Him Without Cause, and He Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A case involving an American was not considered the Prise and the Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A case involving an American was not considered the British former in the Proposed visiting her mother.

Nos after the received him without Cause, and He Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A case involving an American was not considered to the Says she Divorced Him Without Cause, and the Now Wante to Get Eyres.

London, Jan. 25.—A case involving an American was not considered to the Consider gar's parler, and only four or five were present. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, and favored Seward

Judge Alexander Walker, well known allover the South, deed yesterday morning at Fort Snith, Ark. Judge Walker was born in Virginia, and was 71 years old. He was a resident of New Orleans for fifty years, and was at one time Supreme Judge. For many years he was editor of the Jain Prenymeand also of the Times-Hemocrat. He had been a resident of Fort Smith about a year.

The funeral of the Rev. John B. McCloskey will take place this morning from St. Bridget's Church, in Linden street and St. Nicholas avenue, Brooklyn, of which he had been pastor since the organization of the parish ten years ago. Father McCloskey was a classmate of Bishop McDonnell at St. Francis Xavior's College, and was ordained in 1878. He was in his fortieth year.

Samuel H. Kennedy, the owner and pro-prietor of the Kennedy House, Ocean Groye, died on Tuesday morning. He was 82 years old, and had conducted his hotel for nearly

twenty years.

George Lawrence died on Tuesday at his home, 180 South Eighth street, Williamsburgh, He was 78 years old. He leaves a widow and nine children. HE HAS CAULKED HIS LAST SHIP. His Friends Recall Over His Comn the Days of the Old East River Shipyards.

John Harrison, the oldest native resident of he Sixth ward, died yesterday in the Ship, Pearl and Park streets. He had been ill over Pearl and Park streets. He had been ill over a year. He was born and lived all his life in the bixth ward. He was a cauther and followed that trade always.

Gathered about the coffin in which his body lay last hight were men who had worked alongside him when the shippards extended down the East River to James slip. They talked of the strangeness of circumstances which compelled them to go over to South Brooklyn to find a shippard. Harrison was 69 years old. He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Gorham Solid Silver

In Solid Silver Bon Bon Dishes we have a marvellous variety. Great versatility is shown in the matter of design. All sizes and shapes are to be seen. The assortment will be found very interesting.

For Table and Sideboard Decorations we show numerous examples of Solid Silver Candelabra and Candlesticks in decidedly elegant and refined designs carefully executed.

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